

Appl. No. 10/565,562
Amdt. dated October 25, 2007
Reply to Office action of July 25, 2007

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0009] with the following amended paragraph [0009]:

[0009] The method of the invention thus takes on all the advantages of electrostatic powder spray-coating for decorative surfaces and, unlike that method, also assures reliably insulated coating of the slot walls with plastic powder. The application of a high layer thickness assures that a sufficiently thick powder layer will become deposited on the slot walls; this layer is as a rule thinner than the powder layer on the cylindrical surface of the body, yet it offers reliable insulating lining of the slots. The high layer thickness applied is greater by a factor 10 to 50 than the layer thicknesses that are achieved in powder coating of decorative surfaces and is in the range of approximately 1 to 1.5 mm. In electrostatic powder spraying, the axial slots are so-called Faraday cages, which are field-free, since the field lines of the magnetic field that develops between the spray source and the preferably grounded body, along which lines the electrically charged powder particles move, are concentrated at tips and protrusions and do not penetrate into the axial slots. Because of the so-called Faraday cage effect, -electrostatic embrace,- that is, the fact that the field lines also extend to the face ends of the armature body, powder particles, while being electrostatically deposited at the ends of the slots, are not deposited in the slot interior. By the application of what according to the invention is a high layer thickness, the deposition of powder does occur first at points with high field line concentration at the beginning of the coating process. However, as spraying continues, saturation at these points ensues. The saturated points can no longer be

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coated, since a charge concentration occurs there. The powder particles that continue to arrive carry the same charge and are spun away from the body by electrostatic repulsion (back-spray effect). Since the spray source is electrically identically charged, however, the particles are not speeded up backward but instead are no longer subject to any external force from the field lines and penetrate into the interior of the axial slots.